

Poles and Reds Seek New Base For Conference

Former Favor Riga, While
Russians Urge Transfer
of Minsk Negotiations
to Some City in Esthonia

Fighting Renewed in East

Work of American Airmen
Is Reported Effective in
Destroying Morale of Foe

WARSAW, Aug. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The Russo-Polish peace negotiations will be shifted from Minsk, the Soviets and Poles having agreed to a transfer. The Poles demand that the negotiations be held in Riga, Latvia, while George Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister, favors some town in Esthonia.

Prince Sapieha, the Polish Foreign Minister, left here this afternoon for Brest-Litovsk, where on Sunday he will confer with M. Dombowski, head of the Polish delegation at Minsk. Word reached the Foreign Office to-day that M. Dombowski had passed through the Bolshevik lines and had been received by the Poles. Prince Sapieha and M. Dombowski are both expected to reach Brest-Litovsk late to-night.

According to word reaching Warsaw, the Polish delegates at Minsk are virtually prisoners and are looked upon as spies. In addition to not getting enough to eat, it is declared that the food they receive does not suit their taste. However, their chief complaint is lack of communication. The Brest-Litovsk conference will have to do with the progress of the Minsk negotiations, of which Warsaw professes to have no knowledge owing to difficulties of communication. The American note to Poland relative to the American views concerning any Polish advance beyond the ethnological frontier has been received. In diplomatic circles the note is considered a line with the American policy as set forth in Secretary Colby's note to Italy, of which the delegates at Minsk had been informed. Every day the Minsk conference continues increases the hope in diplomatic circles that it may eventually lead to peace, or at least an armistice.

A number of Polish and French correspondents, who already had made several attempts to reach Minsk, started for that place again on Friday. The previous trips had failed owing to automobile troubles. American and English correspondents who twice started for Minsk, have abandoned the trip owing to automobile breakdowns.

Polish artillery has decimated the principal column of retreating Soviet forces on the northern front, catching the Bolsheviks at short range, according to an official statement issued here. More than 600 men, including two general staff officers and eleven line officers, have been captured. Among the killed was the commander of the 57th Bolshevik division and his chief of staff.

Heavy Fighting East of Bug

Detachments of the Polish 3d Legion Division which are fighting east of the Bug River, near Brest-Litovsk, have become engaged in an energetic defensive action in anticipation of a Soviet attack against that city.

Part of the 3d Russian Soviet cavalry corps and a detachment of infantry are still west of Kolono, near the East Prussian border, trying to fight their way through the Polish forces.

In the vicinity of Mlava the Poles took 5,000 prisoners and captured three guns. The pursuing Polish troops have retaken Bialystok and are continuing eastward toward Korystyn, Sokolka, Gorodok, Mianarawa, and Kamenets, and in the direction of Koryn, east of Brest-Litovsk. In this region the Poles captured 1,200 Russian soldiers belonging to the Soviet reinforcements.

On the southern front, around Lemberg, the Poles have reached the skirts of Krasne and have occupied Przemyshlan, to the southeast of Lemberg.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—A special dispatch to Die Post from its Konigsberg correspondent, says the Bolsheviks have unexpectedly resumed attacking. The correspondent says he is informed that now detachments of the Petrograd guards are advancing on Lomza.

He states a report that General Budenny, Bolshevik cavalry commander, has been wounded is denied by the Bolsheviks, who say the general still is in active command.

LONDON, Aug. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Fighting continues between the Poles and Russian Soviet forces in the outskirts of Brest-Litovsk, on the Bug River, 120 miles to the east of Warsaw, says the Soviet official statement of Friday received by wireless to-day. The statement adds:

"In the Lemberg region fighting is proceeding. On the Crimean sector there is fierce fighting in the Kherson and Odrikhov regions.

Only 34,000 Russian Bolshevik soldiers have entered East Prussia and been interned, according to an official announcement made in Berlin, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from that city.

The Russo-Polish peace negotiations at Minsk were continued on August 26, says a wireless dispatch from Moscow to-day. The delegates discussed the Russian terms, which the Poles declared unacceptable.

The Poles, according to the wireless, relied chiefly on the recent Polish military victories. A member of the Russian Ukrainian delegation said there was no Polish basis for peace, but merely a rejection of the Russian terms. He added:

"Our proposals are not final, as we are willing to make peace. We do not qualify our policy by the condition of things on the various fronts, for us this war is a war to obtain peace."

The negotiations are continuing, the wireless says.

Work of Airmen Effective

LEMBERG, Aug. 28.—The Kosciuszko aerial squadron is playing an important part in the defense of Lemberg, the smaller machines being used repeatedly for attacking the Soviet forces. General Budenny, Bolshevik commander, is making five or six flights some days and have been cited twice by the general staff with this week. Prisoners report that the morale of the troops under General Budenny is being shattered by the effective work of the aviators under Major P. Cedric Fauntleroy, who has been ordered to be air commander on the southern front.

MINSK, Soviet Russia, Aug. 20 (From Associated Press Staff).—Correspondent with Armistice Commission via Soviet Wireless to Moscow, Aug. 23.—The Polish peace delegates while on their way to Minsk to confer with the representatives of Soviet Russia were pic-

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turequely received after crossing the Russian lines. The Poles were escorted along the highway in Soviet automobiles of American make, containing fantastically garbed guards. The guards wore black leather uniforms and high, dome-like pointed caps with fur flaps, each with a large red cockade. This uniform has been adopted by the guard of Leon Trotsky, and it is eventually intended to clothe the whole army thus.

All the towns passed on the way to Minsk already had been Sovietized, the citizens wearing red arm bands and carrying rifles. They were taking up police duties and aiding the Soviet soldiers. The latter were quiet and friendly with the peasants, who told the correspondent there was no looting or other violence, and that women received every consideration.

The weather elements complained that goods requisitioned were not paid for, while the Soviets reimbursed the peasants for everything taken. The Russians showed the utmost courtesy to the Polish delegates, making the trip as comfortable as possible, but the Poles were reserved toward the Russians.

American Warship Ordered to Danzig

Daniels Sends Cruiser
Pittsburgh From Reval
to Protect U. S. Citizens

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Daniels announced today that he had ordered the armored cruiser, Pittsburgh, to proceed from Reval to Danzig for the protection of Americans at that port.

The order was sent to Vice-Admiral Huse on the Pittsburgh last night following a conference between Secretaries Daniels and Colby.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—A squadron of four small British armored cruisers, accompanied by several small auxiliary vessels, has arrived and anchored in Danzig Bay. One of the cruisers flies the flag of the British Admiralty. It is said that there are two other British warships and two French armored cruisers in the harbor.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Dockworkers at Danzig refused to unload war munitions from the American steamer, New Rochelle and Susquehanna, and troops are obliged to discharge the cargoes, according to a Lloyd's dispatch from Hamburg.

Forty-two hundred Polish immigrants who arrived aboard the two ships, were permitted to enter Poland, the dispatch adds.

The New Rochelle arrived at Danzig August 11 and the Susquehanna reached that port about a week ago.

Soviet Coal Supplies

Menaced by Wrangel

Advance of Anti-Bolshevik

Forces Also Threatens to

Stop Shipments of Oil

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The alliance between General Wrangel and the Kuban and Don Cossacks not only

has materially improved the strategic position of the anti-Bolshevik forces in South Russia, according to official notices received here to-day, but also has seriously threatened the chief economic resources of the Soviet government.

The Donetz coal basin, main coal supply of the Soviet government, lies in the country of the Don Cossacks and has been threatened by General Wrangel's advance, while the oil and manganese supplies of the Bolsheviks must pass from the Caucasus through the Kuban country.

Despite a gap of 100 miles between the left flank of Wrangel's army and the Rumanian frontier, west of Odessa, capture of the Donetz coal basin can be accomplished by a turning movement on the left flank and maintaining the left wing on the Dnieper River, the report contended. Should Wrangel, however, desire to press his advance to Moscow, he could only do so, according to the statement, by advancing his left flank and exposing it to attack from the Ukraine, failing a simultaneous Rumanian advance or the reinforcement and extension of the line.

No better base for operations against northwestern Russia could have been chosen, in the opinion of military experts, than that of the Crimea, selected by Wrangel. Its value lies in the fact that it is almost a detached island from the continent of Europe, secure against any force, no matter how powerful, attacking from the north.

The order appears in the magazine Nineteenth Century and After and is from the pen of Captain Francis McCullagh, of the British Army, who before the war was a widely known newspaper correspondent. Both spent several weeks at Ekaterinburg and talked with natives and soldiers who witnessed the affair through the windows of the ill-fated house. Both writers agree on the important details of the story.

The victims of the massacre, they say, numbered eleven, being the former Emperor, his wife, son and four daughters, Dr. Rotkin and three servants. The assassination was arranged by Yurovski, the jailer in charge of the deposed royal family, and was carried out by twelve soldiers. The Times account says these men were Letts, but Captain McCullagh declares they were Magyars, who had been placed on duty instead of a Russian guard because the Bolsheviks feared a Russian could not be trusted for the work.

Captain McCullagh's story says all the doomed party except Nicholas were on their knees, crossing themselves, as Yurovski shouted the order for the execution of "Nicholas Romanoff, the Bloody, and all his family." The for-

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